

The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.
Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the latest style and at the lowest possible rates.
All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.
Editorial notices 15 cents per line.
Local Notices 10 cents per line.
A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.

One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	10	10	10
Two inches.....	20	20	20
Three inches.....	30	30	30
Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	40	40	40
Half column (or 6 inches).....	80	80	80
One column (or 12 inches).....	160	160	160

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO.

INDICATIONS THAT BLAINE IS THE MAN.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Blaine victory still continues. The "Plumed Knight" has made inroads in Southern States since last night. At the National Committee meeting to-day Joseph R. Lynch, of Mississippi, a Blaine man, was chosen temporary chairman. When his election was announced the wildest confusion ensued.

Blaine is the man. His friends feel it. His opponents see it. The Kansas delegation decided late last night to give its vote solid for the man from Maine. Powell Clayton has taken the Arkansas delegation or the greater part of it over into the same camp. These two changes are the most important which have been made. Both have added to Blaine's strength. "Blaine's nomination," said Judge William Robertson, "is certain. The people want him. It is in the air. He has over 340 ballots already secured." Robertson is confident and shows it. Elkins, Blaine's other manager, shares this confidence. Both men this morning wore a smile of satisfaction, and when whispered conferences were held each ended with a smile. The man from Maine is in better hands this year than last.

In the contest in the Second Illinois district Bugar and Piper, Logan delegates, were given their seats. It wound up as it began—a bad day for Arthur.

Reading's Default.

THE JUNE INTEREST DUE TO-DAY WILL NOT BE PAID.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at a meeting held late to-night decided that owing to disappointment in receiving certain money they could not meet their June payments to-morrow. These payments are \$703,465 interests on consolidated mortgage bonds and \$289,000 in dividends on Jersey Central railroad stock. The company had hoped that by issuing wages scrip and notes for labor and supplies, that they could save enough of the funds in hand to meet the June payments. In this, however, they were mistaken, as they were called upon to make certain payments that they could not avoid. In the last extremity efforts were made to secure the money in this city, but up to 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon this had failed. It is thought that the application for the receivership will be made to-day. The officers of the company state that the application for a receivership will be through friends of the corporation.

Frosts In The West.

THE POLAR WAVES ITS BLIGHTING MARK IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Special dispatches to the Journal from Janesville, Beloit, Oak Creek, Fond-du-lac, Racine, and other points in Wisconsin, and from Freeport, Illinois, report a severe and blighting frost which has done very considerable damage to the crops, particularly the corn.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—Dispatches from all over northern Ohio indicate that the frost last night did great damage to the fruit, vegetables and grain.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—There was a very heavy frost in this vicinity last night, ice forming in many places. In some places the young tobacco plants were frozen hard, inflicting serious injury to the new crop.

READING, Pa., May 29.—Reports from various points in this section indicate that during the night there was a severe frost. In some places ice was formed a quarter of an inch thick. Potatoes and garden vegetables were somewhat damaged.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—A dispatch to the Journal from Rockford, Ill., says: "A heavy frost visited this section last night, doing great damage to growing grain and vegetables. Corn in many places is ruined and it is too late to plant again."

Star Rout Testimony.

LAWYER KER tells a thrilling story before the Springer committee, which shows up Bliss, the controlling attorney at \$100 per diem on the part of the government to the Star Rout cases and how he protected Kellogg, one of the meanest of the thieves:

Mr. W. W. Ker continued his testimony yesterday before Mr. Springer's committee relative to the prosecution of the Star Rout cases. He said: "Some time before the Mitchell grand jury expired, Col. Bliss said to me there was no use to bother with the indictments in the Parker and Salisbury combinations; that he was going to arbitrate them. I said he couldn't do it. That was the end of it. I had some indictments prepared and tore them up. The reason for telling Bliss that he could not arbitrate was that the revised statutes, while allowing arbitration in certain cases, expressly prohibits it in cases in the Postoffice Department.

Merrick afterwards spoke to me about the proposed arbitration. He said that it was singular that Bliss didn't inform him of it. Shortly afterwards Attorney General Brewster summoned the counsel to him and said the press was commenting on the Salisbury cases not being taken up. He requested that they be considered before they were barred by the statute of limitation. I told him that Col. Bliss was talking of arbitration. He replied that he didn't want any arbitration; that he wanted the guilty parties punished. The matter was then dropped.

Mr. Ker then referred to the proceedings of the Mitchell grand jury and said there was not the scratch of a pen to show that any record had been kept; that other grand juries kept records except the one which convened the following June, and which considered the Kellogg case. "Whoever was responsible for this omission," Mr. Ker continued, "ought to be held responsible." Reference was made to the indictment of Dorsey and Brady by the Mitchell grand jury. In preparing the indictment Mr. Ker said he included Mr. Kellogg's name but the jury omitted it. "Afterwards," Mr. Ker said, "there was a conference of Bliss, Merrick and myself. Merrick said that Kellogg should be indicted because he was a public official, but he thought it was not proper to proceed against him in trial until his term as Senator should have expired, because if convicted, it would break the Republican majority of the Senate. But as the statute of limitations would bar the case if delayed, he was of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to secure an indictment. "Mr. Merrick considered the case from the standpoint of a lawyer, not a politician. Col. Bliss showed no disposition to get an indictment. Walsh had begun to ventilate himself in the newspapers, and we saw that we would be charged with dereliction of duty if we didn't proceed against Kellogg. Merrick said to Bliss that his name was at stake; that he should bring the case before the grand jury. The jury had been dismissed. Merrick insisted that it should be recalled. Bliss refused, but finally he was induced to go to Judge Wylie and ask that the grand jury be recalled to consider the Kellogg case. The judge directed the jury to be reconvened. There was some discussion as to who should go before it. Merrick insisted that Bliss should go, as the newspapers were indulging in severe criticism. Bliss said he didn't care for newspaper criticism. He consented, however, to go before it. The jury was in session one day. Much to my surprise, the members came out and said they had nothing to present. The judge then dismissed the jury. I considered its failure to indict a mystery. Bliss never made any explanation. I think he said if he had been the grand jury he would have found a bill. The matter went on until a new grand jury was obtained. Bliss was opposed to bringing the case up. Merrick insisted that it should be done. About this time the Attorney General asked the Government counsel to meet him at his house to consult about the Kellogg case. Bliss said that Kellogg ought not to be indicted. Merrick said that an indictment should be found. The dispute resulted in assigning a political aspect. Bliss accused Merrick of being prejudiced politically. Brewster said that he didn't want politics considered. The Attorney General gave orders to proceed with the indictment against Kellogg, and I was directed to go before the grand jury. Prince and Walsh were examined and a presentment was made. Mr. Ker entered upon a detailed account of the evidence against Kellogg, on which an indictment was found. Mr. Milliken objected on the ground that the committee had decided not to take testimony touching upon Kellogg's guilt or innocence. A lengthy dispute between Representatives Milliken and Van Alstyne followed, during which the former said he was opposed to "sneaking evidence in."

"I speak nothing," retorted Mr. Van Alstyne.

Mr. Ker said he would not say anything unless allowed to tell the evidence by which the indictment was secured; he did not propose to again be placed in a false position.

Mr. Milliken replied that he was willing to let Mr. Ker make a statement, but he would insist that Mr. Kellogg should have the right to defend his reputation.

The dispute was settled by an agreement that the question of Mr. Kellogg testifying should be considered again at some future time.

Mr. Ker then related the story of the payment of \$20,000 in a note and drafts by Prince to Kellogg. He continued: "While preparing the indictment Bliss came to me and asked me to put in the true dates. I replied that I did. Bliss was indignant at an indictment being found. He went to New York, and said he would not come back. He was induced, however, to return."

Reference was made to the recent trial of Kellogg and Judge Wylie's decision by which the case was ended. Representative Hemphill suggested that the committee begin an investigation of the Judge. Mr. Ker continued: "Kellogg told Bliss that he took the \$20,000 received from Prince and used it for political purposes in Louisiana. Kellogg has also gone to a newspaper correspondent and said that he would take a shotgun and blow my d--d brains out. All I've got to say is for Mr. Kellogg to let me know when he is coming and I'll be ready for him." Mr. Ker concluded his testimony by referring to his pay for his services. He read letters from Philadelphia lawyers who considered the pay about \$31,000, reasonable for the work done. He said he had received \$150 for two hours' work on an indictment in another case.

NEW YORK, May 27.—George Bliss to-day refused to be interviewed to say anything relative to the testimony of Mr. Ker before the Springer committee.

From the experience of the past month we have the right to believe the money dealers of our great cities are rapidly becoming rogues and gamblers. We are sure, if an inhabitant of another sphere were to drop down to the earth, and read the newspapers, he would be of his opinion. To what other conclusion could he come? Whether the same system of doing business prevail in any of the other planets is a question that cannot be answered until telephone communication be established with them. In the recent failures in New York, in indebtedness was about twenty-seven millions, and the assets six, footing up a total loss of twenty-one millions. One firm, that of Ward & Grant, made way with some fourteen millions of its customers' money, and no assets, worth mentioning, could be found. It may be considered harsh language, but we cannot refrain writing it, that the transactions of his firm show some of the cleanest swindling ever known. It is possible the South Sea Bubble equals, but cannot surpass, it. If a dealer in farm produce, or other kind of merchandise, were to make way with the goods entrusted to him, in a similar manner, the law would make short work of him. It would be called swindling. Why the same kind of cheating in money matters is not punished we cannot answer. If a man cheat a neighbor to the amount of a few hundred dollars, he is called a swindler, but when it reaches hundreds of thousands, or millions, he is said to have been "unfortunate in business," and often the deluded victims give him their sympathy. These facts show something radically wrong in business morals. When the poet wrote about the wide difference it makes when sin is planted with pure gold, he must have had stock gambling and similar financial transactions in his mind. The law ought to be elastic enough to reach every kind of swindling. A reform, in this direction, is more needed than in the tariff or finance.—Doylestown Democrat.

GEN. HOOD'S CHILDREN.—Two young lady passengers who arrived at New York Saturday in the steamship Eider brought with them the remembrance of a family tragedy of great interest now some years old. They are twin sisters, Annabel and Ethel, daughters of the late Gen. John B. Hood, famous as a Confederate commander. Gen. Hood was the father of nine children, including three pairs of twins, when his wife and he in quick succession succumbed to yellow fever in New Orleans. Warm hearts refused to let the interesting orphans suffer a lack of care and affection, and the three sets of twins were adopted by kind friends.—Mr. McGill, a wealthy planter of Mississippi, taking one pair; Mr. Adams a wealthy New Yorker, who owns a summer house at Newport, taking the second and Mr. John A. Morris, of New Orleans a relative by marriage of Mrs. Hood, the third. The last named pair are the sisters, Annabel and Ethel, who for four or five years have been studying in Hannover, Germany. They came to New York for a visit to their kind foster father at his beautiful country place in Westchester co., New York.

Labor Matters.

TROY, N. Y., May 28.—Sixty-four masons in the employ of Nicholas & Magill struck to-day because Mr. Nicholas refused the demand of a committee from the union that he disclose the name of the person from whom it was claimed he received information in regard to a certain debate at a meeting of the union.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 28.—Fifteen hundred coal miners in the third pool have refused to accept a reduction of a quarter of a cent, and will strike unless the district price is paid. A delegate meeting is to be held in Monongahela City to consider the advisability of ordering a general strike of the four pools.

The stove manufacturers have notified their employes of a reduction of 15 per cent, in wages. The men say that the reduction is unnecessary.

Mr. Kelfer and His Witness Elder.

Mr. J. W. Elder, one of ex-Speaker Kelfer's witnesses in his controversy with Gen. Boynton, has rendered a bill to Mr. Kelfer, of \$250 "for services rendered in hunting up witnesses," to which there is a credit attached "by cash, \$70," leaving a balance due of \$180. Accompanying the bill is a letter from Elder to the ex-Speaker, dated United States Hotel, Washington city, May 13, in which he says: "I have been confined to my room for the past ten weeks, and am now just able to get about a little, all from exposure and anxiety in your behalf, and you want me to do all this for nothing. Now, I did not think you were that kind of a man, or I would not have had a thing to do with you. I would not go through this again for \$50,000. I have sent you by Mr. Belding a very small bill. I consider it nothing compared to the amount of service add trouble in this case. In fact, I had to bear the whole trouble, as Gen. Boynton let up on you, and for a time it was Boynton vs. Elder. I understand that Boynton has so stated that I made all the trouble for him and compelled him to employ expensive lawyers.

"Now can it be possible that you will hesitate for one moment to pay me the small amount that I have charged you? It may be that you don't want me for a friend. You may think that I can't be of any benefit to you. I might be of a great deal and I might not. There might be some one else that wants my assistance. I hope you will have this matter attended to at once or there may be some trouble. I am not a man to be fooled with in this way."

—The White Goods store, Garman's.
—Briggs stamping patterns, Garman's.
—Best syrups at Harper & Weakley's.

Extraordinary BARGAINS IN IRON-STONE CHINA AND TABLE GLASSWARE. W. H. WILKINSON, Agt. Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, and Queensware, ALLEGHANY STREET, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is selling ALL KINDS OF Crockery and Table Glassware at LOWER prices than ever known in Bellefonte, as the following list will show:

Best quality, Iron Stone China: warranted not to craze	
Tea Sets (58 pieces)	\$3 50
Dinner plates—largest size—per doz	1 25
Do " " " " " " " " " "	1 10
Tea Plates	50
Tureens—round or oval	60
Sauce dishes—round or oval—each	20
Sauce Tureens—4 pieces	50
Sauce boats	25
Cups and saucers—handled—12 pieces	60
do do unhandled do do	50
Fruit saucers—per doz	50
Chamber sets—10 pieces	3 00
Pitcher and Basin	1 00
Covered chamber	75

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Tumblers, each,	04c
Goblets, " "	06c
Fruit Bowls	25c
Cake plates	35c
Glass Sets, 4 pieces	35c
Full Stock of Decorated Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets	
Best English ware, Tea Sets, Decorated in Blue, Black, Brown or Claret, 56 pieces \$5.00—regular price \$7.00.	
Full assortment in Majolica and Fancy Goods, &c.	
Majolica Pitchers, 20c; Bohemian Vases height 10 inches, \$1.00, and everything else just as cheap in proportion.	

I desire to say to every reader of this advertisement: I want your custom, and in reaching out for it I am fully prepared to give you the greatest value for your money once yet obtained. Call and examine the goods and the price. If I do not fulfill strictly all I claim as to prices being LOWER than ever before heard, I do not ask your patronage. The greater amount of goods I can sell the lower prices can and WILL BE MADE.

Respectfully,
W. H. WILKINSON, Agent.

COMING!
IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR!
BELLEFONTE, TUESDAY, JUNE, 10 '84

WASHBURN & HUNTING'S
CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE!

4 WONDERFUL SHOWS, 4
—UNDER—
3 Three Master Tents. 3
The most complete and best organized show on the Continent

A FEW FEATURES OF—
WASHBURN & HUNTING'S GREAT SHOWS!
A Grand Menagerie which is replete with rare living curiosities.

A ZOOLOGICAL WORLD IN CAPTIVITY!
Merry Mirth Making Monkeys, Beautiful Tropical Birds
Sergt. John Masco, Who attempted the life of Guiteau, the assassin of President James A. Garfield. "I am on my way to Betty and the Baby."
Three Great Clowns, American, Irish and German.
STRONG MEN, STRONG WOMEN, MALE AND FEMALE
BAREBACK RIDING, CHAMPION BICYCLE RIDING.

Brilliant Skatorial Triumph.
Gladiatorial Contests, Athletic Gymnastic and Acrobatic Exercises, Double Horizontal Bar and Wonderful Feats in Mid-Air, Double Somersaults, Extraordinary Leaping Over Elephants, and Educated Dumb Beasts of Many Kinds.

2 Fine Bands of Music! 2
THREE HOURS OF
MIRTH AND AMUSEMENT!
Remember the Grand

STREET PARADE!!
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Door open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances one hour later.
ADMISSION, 50 Cents to all advertised shows. Children, 25.
WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT PHILIPSBURG, June 7.
SNOW SHOES, June 9.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

E. BROWN, JR., & CO., No. 3 and 5 Bishop St., Bellefonte. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR & FEED, FISH, SALT, &c.

THE CHEAPEST STORE
To buy Groceries in this section of the State.
LOOK
At a few of

OUR PRICES:

Lake Herring, 1-4 bbl.	\$ 2.00
1 Sack Best Roller Flour	1 45
3 Cans String Beans	25
3 " Lima "	25
3 " Corn "	25
3 " Tomatoes "	25
Granulated Sugar	9
1 Can Finest California Peaches	35
1 " " Apricots	30
1 " " Pears	30
3 pounds Sultana Prunes	25
1 gal. Best Table Syrup (all sugar)	70
Sugar Syrup	40
Choice Rice	08
3 " Peas	25
1 " Good Table Peaches	20
3 Bottles Catsup	25
3 " Pickles	25
1 lb. Baking Powder	30
1 lb. Pure Pepper	25
1 " Glucose Syrup	45
Lump Starch	06
Corn Starch, per pound	08
1 pound best Coffee	19
Sardines, 3 boxes for	25
Scaled Herring, per box	35
Extra boned Codfish, per box	45
Loose Valencia Raisins	09
French Prunes	15
Oleum Soap	08
Bloater Herring, per doz	20
2 lbs Canned Corned Beef	27
Tapioca Flake or Pearl	07

EVERYTHING ELSE

Sold as Cheap in Proportion.

We also have in connection with our store a first-class

Meat Market,

And sell CHEAPER than any other Meat Market in town.

E. BROWN, JR., & CO.
6-11y BELLEFONTE, PA.